

THE WORLD OVER

CONFERENCE WILL ASK FOR
INLAND AIRPORT ROUTE

Representations to the federal governments of both Canada and the United States will be made asking that the inland route to Alaska and Alaska proceed from Great Falls to Lethbridge and Edmonton to the west, at an air conference at Lethbridge on October 13.

Secretary J.S. Rose of the Lethbridge Board of Trade has received replies from a number of persons invited to attend the conference, assuring the local board of their attendance. A successful meeting is expected by officials from both Canada and the United States will be promised.

SEES COMEBACK FOR DRY AREA

Dr. Frederick James Alway, renowned Canadian-born agronomist, since 1911 professor of soil and chemistry and chief of the division of soils at the University of Minnesota, recently stated that the drought-stricken Canadian west was "not nearly as strong as they have the splendid crops and busy, thriving farmers—probably next year."

Dr. Alway said dry areas occur in definitely traceable cycles. "One of the, the one which has been caused such dreadful ravages throughout the grain belts of Canada and the United States, is ending now—probably is already finished. I am prepared to state without hesitation that 1933 is likely to be one of the wettest most productive years in decades, and it is a pleasure to be able to make such a forecast with almost any degree of accuracy."

Dr. Alway stated that, "So definite is the evidence that the present drought is ending that meteorologists all over the continent expected the spell had been broken when good rains fell for a time in the spring of 1932. Now the signs are increasingly persuasive—and 1933 looks more like the breaking point."

NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION URGES INTERVENTION

The 20th annual convention of the Alberta Division of the Canadian Newspaper Association, held Friday appointed a special committee to consider making representations to the federal government respecting the "act to insure publication of accurate news and information" passed by the Alberta legislature. The bill has been referred to the governor-general in council by Lieutenant-Governor J. C. Bowen.

A review of the year's activities and reference to the act, effective newspapers were given by H. T. Halliwell, Coleman, in his presidential address. Mr. Halliwell reviewed the introduction of the bill and the protest submission prepared by the association and publishers of daily newspapers in Alberta.

Publishers of weekly newspapers in British Columbia, who have given full support to publishers of Alberta weeklies in their "fight for the freedom of the press," a resolution to that effect was adopted unanimously by the annual convention of the British Columbia division of the Canadian Newspaper Association which assembled in Vancouver last week.

TRAVEL BY BUS—LOWER FARES

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The latest checks, stripes and plain shades.
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A.F. McKibbin, Pharm. B., Prescription Specialist, CARBON, Alta.

VOLUME 16; NUMBER 37

BANK OF MONTREAL CROP REPORT SHOWS 75% HARVEST DONE

General—Harvesting operations are virtually completed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and are generally well advanced in Alberta, although rain has caused delays, particularly in the northern and central districts. The Standard Farming Statistical Service estimates the average yields on the basis of the average yields as follows:

Manitoba, 15.6 bushels, Saskatchewan, 2.7 bushels and Alberta, 9.2 bushels. A large percentage of the wheat is grading No. 3 or better. In Quebec province threshing returns reveal that cereal yields on the whole are light, but in most districts root, fodder and canning crops are giving satisfactory yields. In Ontario the various grains, including buckwheat, corn, have all been adversely affected both as to yield and quality by excessive moisture during harvest, but fruits are a heavy crop and tobacco the best on record. In the Maritime provinces the various crops have fared better. Grain yields are below average, hay and all fedded crops abundant roots, including buckwheat, average crop and true fruits satisfactory.

Alberta—Great yields of about ten bushels per acre in Peace River where threshing has been completed, are disappointing. In the northwest harvesting is well advanced. Rain has halted operations in the northeastern and central areas, where considerable grain is in stock and further deterioration probable. There is ample feed in all districts except in the southeast. Harvesting of the best crop has commenced and yield will be above average.

KNOW YOURSELF

(By Rev. W.H. McDermott)

One of the chief bodily functions that must operate successfully if health is to be maintained is the elimination of poisons. It is a dangerous condition to be able to get rid of poison. In the manner if our characters are to be healthy, strong and robust they must be cleansed from poisons. Psychologists are practically unanimous in asserting that a great deal of our health is due to wrong ways of thinking. Dr. W. H. McDermott declares that folk go to doctors anxious about their weight and nerves whilst they with hold from him the real reason for their disorder. The real reason is these two states of mind which poison their personality.

All this raises the question of gossip. Gossip is often times a means of a denunciation of some neighbor or friend. Usually the guilt of the gossip is fixed on a third party, usually absent at the time of the denunciation. There is a childish belief in the power of gossiping to ruin one's character or reputation or one's life. Evil gossip generates ill-will, creates enmities, creates and creates misguided opinion. God, Meredith thought that gossip

QUALITY OF 1937 WHEAT CROP

The earlier shipment of wheat from the 1937 crop showed \$1.4 per cent graded 3 northern or better. This compares with 96.7% of the previous year's crop grading 3 northern or higher. It shows that this year's crop grades 1.47 per cent under last year's.

Later shipments may accentuate the difference and it is well established that the uncertain weather conditions of the year resulted in mixed crops.

GRAIN SUPPLIES

Where there is a shortage of roughage on the farm or ranch the feeding of grain along with hay will make a limited supply of rough feed go much further than it otherwise would. A little grain in the wintering ration will work wonders, especially as far as calves are concerned.

One pound of grain will replace two to three pounds of hay for a calf. Two pounds of grain will replace five to six pounds of hay for a mature cow. If plenty of good alfalfa and clover and brome are available calves can be wintered successfully on three pounds of grain per day with no hay at all. In many cases where it is necessary to buy feed it would be more economical to purchase good average crop than that that at ten dollars per ton. Of all the grains wheat is preferred. If plenty of good alfalfa and barley. Rye may be mixed with any of these grains but it is a little strong if fed alone.

Cattle, depending on their age, require a certain amount of roughage or hay in the ration; when they get it in the form of grain, brome, straw or hay, or a combination of these, they will do well. The standard of feed for cattle is in the form of grain, brome, straw or hay, or a combination of these, they will do well. The standard of feed for cattle is in the form of grain, brome, straw or hay, or a combination of these, they will do well.

"It is a beast of prey that devours its victim while it is still alive." Prof. Fred T. Brown, in a new book declares that "if rationality were used to become really respectable if we were to entertain of unfavourable opinion with a warmth which we now fear using the wrong implement of man's suggestibility would be turned into advantage." Then we would test all rumour and gossip and see if it were true. We would say: "Is this thing true or not? Will it do good to repeat. If it could not measure these two states of mind which let it die. You would be insulted if I accused you of stealing money? It is equally true if I accuse you of being a neighbor's reputation. He can get another wife but it is hard to get another good name."

"Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us." "Can you throw the first stone?"

Our Farm NewsLetter

Contributed by
B. Leslie Emslie, C.D.A. (Glas.) F.C.S.

Fall Fertilizing Win on Pastures

The growing practice of applying fertilizers for pastures in all was given by Professor L. Raymond, MacDonald College, Que., as the reason for holding the conference of the Dominion Pasture Committee, earlier this year. The committee, of which Professor Raymond is chairman and Mr. Roland Lesperance secretary met in the Palais de Justice, Montreal, recently to discuss the fertilizing and grazing management of pastures and to review the results obtained from further experimental work. These justified undoubtedly the application of mineral fertilizers for pastures in the fall.

The committee considered that on the average soils 20 per cent superphosphate alone at the rate of from 400 to 500 pounds per acre, is adequate, while on the medium or light soils 600 pounds of 9-16-6 fertilizer should be used. This treatment would suffice for a period of from 2 to 4 years depending on soil fertility and other conditions. Where wild white clover is present in the herbage, or where other legumes occur in considerable quantity, the application of a nitrogen fertilizer in spring is not desirable; but where the herbage consists almost entirely of grasses a supplemental early spring dressing of about 100 pounds of sulphate of ammonia per acre may be advisable.

WEEKLY COMMENT ON THE WORLD OF WHEAT BY H. G. L. STRANGE

Where can I get some first generation Red Bobs seed? That was the question.

"There is no such thing as first generation Red Bobs," was the answer, "because only Registered varieties have generations, and there is no registered seed of Red Bobs yet. You can, however, obtain Certified Red Bob which is quite high class material."

Registered seed has a pedigree continued year by year, and each multiplication represents a lower generation than the previous one.

Certified seed does not have a recorded pedigree, although it is field inspected and guaranteed to be true-to-variety just the same as registered seed. It is seed of a somewhat lower standard. It will be remembered that with Registered seed one off-type in 10,000 is permitted in the field. With Certified seed one off-type in 1,000 is allowed.

The standards for germination, content of weed seeds and other grains, and appearance, are only slightly lower for Certified seed, than the standards for Registered seed.

Red Bobs, Reward, Garnet and Thatcher, Apex and Brown, are yet only Certified varieties. Some day they will be Registered varieties. Certified seed, however, sealed in the sack is the next best to Registered, and can be purchased with the utmost confidence.

Following facts have tended to raise prices: Sharp demands for higher quality wheats for immediate delivery. Good rain urgently needed in Australia. French cabinet rejects foreign exchange control. Germany must import considerable grain. U.S. private and government spring wheat estimates slightly reduced. Export reduction. Manchurian wheat estimate. French Moroccan olive crop suffers from adverse weather.

Following factors have tended to lower prices:

Railroad demerit in Argentina crops. Good bread-grain harvest in Poland. Romania increases wheat export premium. Large Canadian fruit crop. Expect better wheat production than last year in Palestine. Good wheat crop in Haiti promise yields.

TRAVEL BY BUS—LOWER FARES

HEPBURN GOVT. RE-ELECTED

TORONTO—Ontario electors today scanned a new page in the political history of the province and found it a record. The earlier spring election record when the Liberal party swept into power.

In the scramble for the 90 seats in

THE WEATHER IN ALBERTA

Heavy rains featured the past week-end in Southern Alberta. The downfall seemed to centre in the territory running directly north from Lethbridge and as much as one and one quarter inches of moisture was registered in many places. As the rain progressed eastward it lessened and Empress and Medicine Hat received only about one quarter of an inch. Precipitation over the greater part of southern Alberta for the first time has been substantial for the first time in a number of years. Summer-fallow land has now a considerable reserve of moisture. The largest factor in the failure of the crop this year was the lack of rainfall in the autumn of 1936.

The rainy weather has effectively put an end to threshing for some time. About 75 per cent of the wheat threshing is completed in Alberta.

LONG YEARS AGO October 15th, 1923

Work on the new Presbyterian manse is now going on, and already the basement has been excavated and the foundation laid. D.F. McKinnon is in charge of the work.

Hecketh now has a modern town, J.C. Chittick having installed a radio.

Dr. Johnston has opened a drug dispensary in connection with his office.

Threshing is still continuing in the district and many outfits are in operation.

24 PER CENT TRADE GAIN

Wheat found a favorable balance of \$403,061.00 at the bottom of its annual trade records. In the 12 months ended July 31, this is an increase of \$81,653.00 over the credit balance for the preceding 12 months. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported on September 10th.

Domestic exports expanded 28.8 per cent from \$19,751,000 to \$12,285,000 and foreign exports 26.6 per cent from \$10,000.00 to \$15,580.00. The total was \$74,077,000 compared with \$58,053,000.

Total trade amounted to \$1,854,714.00, a gain of 24 per cent from \$1,520,400.00.

Customs duties totalled \$97,039.00, up 14.6 per cent from \$84,651.60.

CATTLE QUOTA FILLED

Under the Canada-United States Trade Agreement, which came into effect on January 1st, 1936, Canada has met its quota for cattle. The quota was 155,790 head of cattle of 700 lb. weight or more in any one year.

At the end of the year the quota was filled. As a result of the quota now being filled the cattle trade has been affected. As an all-time quota from Canada to the United States weighing 700 lb. or more each during the remainder of this year under an order issued by the United States Commissioner of Customs dated August 12th, 1937. As at August 19th, Canada had exported 129,690 head of cattle out of the 155,790 allowed. Mexico having presumably sent the remainder. Re-fund of the extra one cent duty imposed will be made to shippers whose cattle entered the United States prior to the filling of the allotment.

Ontario's 70th legislature, Liberal government, for 61 and Conservative 23. Premier Hepburn can also count on support from two Liberal-Progressive independent Liberals, one member whose political life is United Farmers of Ontario.

Cloned Cocker, Canada's greatest all-round athlete, was successful in winning a stake under the Hepburn banner.

22.6 A YEAR; 54 A COPY

CHARLES W. FULLER DIES IN CALGARY: FUNERAL SUNDAY

Charles Woodman Fuller, an old timer in the Carbon district, died in a Calgary hospital last Wednesday evening, October 10.

Mr. Fuller was born in Dunbrink, N.Y. 78 years ago and came to the Carbon district in 1903, taking up a homestead. He has been a resident of the district ever since. His wife, Grace Beatrice Fuller, predeceased her husband in 1932. Surviving him are four daughters, Mrs. A. Balderston of Banff, Mrs. E. Basko of Edmonton, Mrs. Harold Vaughan of Calgary, and Mrs. Nell Herbert of Carbon; and five sons, Ralph and Babe, Carbon; Roy of Saskatoon, Oliver of Rimby and Glen of Vancouver; twenty-one grand-children and nine great-grand-children.

Funeral services for the late Mr. Fuller were held from the United Church, Carbon, on Sunday, October 10, the Rev. W.H. McDermott officiating. The service was a high one of arrangements and interment was made in the Carbon cemetery.

THIS IS HOW IT'S DONE

(From an Exchange)

In savage tribes where skulls are thick.

And personal passions rage,

They have a system, sure and quick,

To cure the blight of age.

For when a valky's wrath has fled

And years have sapned his vim,

They simply knock him on the head

And put an end to his old age.

But we, in this enlightened age,

Are built of molder stuff,

And so we look at righteous rage

On deeds so harsh and rough.

For when a man grows old and gray

And weak and short of breath,

We simply take his job away,

And let him starve to death.

OUR DUTY TO THE PRAIRIES

The October issue of the Canadian Cherted Account contains an address of Hon. J. G. Macdonald concerning the prolonged distress of the drought-stricken area of our prairie provinces.

The speaker, Mr. M.E. Nichols, Vice-President and Managing Editor of The Vancouver Daily Province, urges a gesture from the people of the rest of Canada to demonstrate their sympathy and goodwill. After twenty years of disaster in one form and another, spontaneous action of such a nature would do much to revive the hope, confidence and fortitude of the prairie farmers against a heavier nature than has struck a heavier blow than ever before.

To stem the rising trend toward abandonment of farms, government action has been called for. The building of dams and ditches and the planting of trees, all of which is being done, will help to hold what moisture nature provides. The scope of the work of reclamation is, of course, somewhat limited by the difficulties of providing funds.

The indispensability of the prairies for our national economy will not let us contemplate the abandonment of these western farms. During the thirty years of productivity which reached its peak in the 1920s harvest, the present burned-out area was a land of prosperous farms and provided a home market which added considerably to the thriving industrial life of the Dominion.

Mr. Nichols said that the prairies have entered much too strongly into the economic structure of Canada to be treated as an indifferent factor in the nation's prosperity," he said. "As a matter of fact, there can not be, in reasonably normal times, a prosperous Canada without a prosperous middle west."

TRAVEL BY BUS—LOWER FARES

OUR

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CARBON'S LEADING HARDWARE
PERRY JOHNSON, manager PHONE 3, CARBON, Alta.



"Cleaning outhouses is easy with GILLET'S LYE"

"Yes—I use it regularly... It drives away odors fast"

Keeps outside closets clean and sanitary—

● Keep your outhouse sanitary... odorless this easy way—once a week sprinkle half a tin of Gillett's Pure Flake Lye over contents of closet. It cleans thoroughly... quickly destroys contents.

There are countless uses for this powerful cleanser. It frees clogged drains, cuts right through grease, wipes off stubborn dirt, saves you hours of drudgery. Keep a tin always on hand.

Never dissolve lye in hot water. The action of the lye itself heats the water.



FREE BOOKLET—The Gillett's Lye Booklet tells how to use this powerful cleanser for dozens of tasks. Send for a free copy to: Gillett's Pure Flake Lye Co., 1000 St. Lawrence St., Toronto, Ont.

An Outstanding Issue

With the recent announcement that the Commission appointed by the Federal Government and headed by the Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell is four the West within the next month or two to secure evidence as to the necessity for amendments to the Canadian constitution and to what extent and in what form constitutional reforms should be effected, the time is opportune for Western Canadians to take stock of the situation and make sure that strong and sane representations are made while the opportunity is available.

Emphasis is laid on the incumbency of this duty upon Western Canadians because, if any part of the country has already suffered because of lack of clarity in the division of legal responsibilities as between the Federal government and the provinces, it is the West, and particularly the producers of the West, who have in the past few years seen marketing legislation sponsored both by Federal and Provincial legislative bodies thrown out by the courts, as well as other reform measures particularly designed to meet conditions in Western Canada.

Until this question is cleared up beyond peradventure and the constitution made amenable to present day conditions, not only is it impossible for the people of Western Canada to secure measures which they believe would ameliorate existing conditions, but the future welfare of the West is seriously threatened as long as this division of authority and responsibility is indeterminate.

The chairman of the commission has announced that the commission will not hear arguments from individuals, but will only take evidence from accredited representatives of founded organizations, or words to that effect, which means that only the crystallized viewpoints of organizations will be considered.

Whether or not there is wisdom in this decree, the fact remains, and it behooves all organizations interested in the economic social and political welfare of the West not to allow the grass to grow under their feet in marshalling their facts and making the necessary arrangements to see that their group opinions reach the commission at the appointed time and in the manner determined by the commission.

Even under this extremely strict individual who has given a complicated subject serious study and consideration does not lose all opportunity of getting his solution of a vexed problem before the authorities, for he can at least do so, if in his own organization he can persuade his fellow members that his suggestions are worthy of submission, though he may not have the opportunity of presenting his ideas to the commission in person.

While exception may be taken in some quarters to this question being tackled by a government-appointed commission and while other measures have been suggested, such as a round-table conference of representatives of all interests concerned, the fact that the problem is not being approached in some other manner should not act as a brake in getting the viewpoint of all organized bodies capable of dealing with the question, before the commission.

Over a period of the past two or three decades the West has had the experience of submitting representations to a number of commissions appointed to inquire into that, only to find, too often, that a mere fraction of the recommendations subsequently made by the inquiring bodies have been implemented in legislation, and the general feeling of achievement in the past should not act as a deterrent in presenting opinions to the new commission on Dominion and provincial relationships.

An attitude of "Oh, what is the use?" cannot under any circumstances produce desirable results and the question is not whether the West to allow the opportunity to pass by without making its voice heard.

After all the important thing for the West, as well as for the rest of the Dominion is the attainment of the desires of the commission and the results of its recommendations, whether or not the method of securing the information or the road through which the goal is reached is to the taste of everyone.

In this, as in most other things, the old adage that half a loaf is better than no bread, still holds good.

More "life" and nutrition in
PURIT FLOUR
Best for all your Baking

Lead Monotonous Life

The Soviet Polar Party Camping On Drifting Ice Floe
The monotonous routine of work and relaxation for four unwearied (it's too cold for baths) members of the Soviet polar party, camping on a drifting ice floe, was described by their radio operator, Ernest Krenkel.

Falling temperatures were adding to inconveniences of their existence of Caviar, cheese and butter froze so hard they had difficulty eating them and ice encased the hut in which they live.

At breakfast, Krenkel related, they soaked their toast in water so the crunching as they chewed would not awaken the party leader, Ivan D. Papanin, sleeping at that hour.

"I am on watch until midnight," Krenkel said. "Then I awaken Eugene Felorov, the camp magnetologist, who takes the morning weather observations."

"A voice from Rudolf Island asks the weather report. We exchange news, telling what we heard on the radio."

Felorov remains in the tent or goes to the ice where he lures himself over his charts. For myself, there comes the happy moment. I go into my sleeping bag.

"About nine a.m. Papanin and Pyotr Shirsov, hydro-biologist, awaken," Krenkel said. "Shirsov, to train himself to get up quickly, has a bar of chocolate above his head. The man who awakens him has a stopwatch. If Shirsov's feet are on the floor in five minutes, the chocolate is given to someone else."

"Because of the ice, to conserve fuel, only Shirsov, who spends his whole day at scientific work in the tent, washes his face once every two weeks. He dirty from the ice and grease and his hands are blue from the icy water. But he is obtaining interesting work from his observations."

Krenkel told of conversations at times turning to Spain, China and Moscow. He said the campers listen regularly to Moscow news broadcasts.

"At night our dog cries in its sleep as if it was having a nightmare," he added. "All around it, it is so quiet you can hear ice cracking in the distance."

Canadian Health Program

Dominion-Wide Campaign For Better Health And Physical Fitness

Launching out in a Dominion-wide campaign for better health and physical fitness, the Health League of Canada has, through its president, the Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell, asked newspaper editors and mayors of towns and cities to serve on or appoint representatives to the General Council of the League.

The Council will have as its members representatives of all important interests in Canada in order to provide a means for the discussion of health problems common to all communities. All representatives will be kept constantly in touch with the developments of the League's educational program in the promotion of better health and the prevention of disease.

The desire of the Health League in a Dominion-wide plan is to follow the lines of Great Britain's new campaign for physical fitness which was launched September 30th. That campaign has at its disposal ten million dollars for a health program which will run a wide gamut, from setting up exercises to maternity and child welfare services, and from organized games to health films and better care of the teeth.

Already many editors of daily and weekly newspapers in Canada have advised the Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell that they will serve on the general council of the Health League of Canada.

Three hundred and ninety mayors were asked to serve on the council, many have accepted.

Health literature has already been sent out to the recently appointed representatives on the council.

It is planned to organize small committees in every municipality which will co-operate with local health officers and local organizations in the extension of educational measures to promote the health of Canada and to reduce the toll of sickness and death from disease.

On the island of Tahiti, the sun and moon have an equal effect upon the tide; throughout the rest of the world, the moon has complete control.

Mother (doing a cross-word puzzle): "Give me the name of a motor that starts with T."

Father (fed up): "—Don't be absurd, my dear, they all use gas."

The price of pork and veal is now so high they are using chickens in chicken salads.

BIG BEN
THE PERFECT
Chewing Tobacco

Estate Overestimated

Marconi Did Not Leave Millions As At First Reported

David H. Sanford, president of the Radio Corporation of America, returned to New York on the French liner Paris from a five weeks' visit to Europe. He said the estate of the late Senator Marconi had been overestimated in the published accounts by millions of dollars.

"At the time of his death," Mr. Sanford said, "it was published widely that the late Senator Marconi left a fortune of about \$25,000,000."

"As a close friend of Marconi for many years, I saw the members of his family while in Europe. They told me that the gross value of the estate left by the Senator will not exceed \$150,000, and that this modest figure will be substantially reduced by death duties, taxes, legal fees, etc. This sum includes about \$20,000 which the estate will receive from the Italian government to whom Marconi sold his yacht Elettra shortly before his death."

"It is also the value of his old home at Bologna, Italy, where he carried on his original experiment and made his invention of wireless telegraphy."

Denounces Collective Security

Premier Herzog of South Africa Says Treaty of Versailles Has Caused Trouble

General J. B. Herzog, prime minister of South Africa, denounced collective security and attributed international distrust in Europe to the "war psychology of 1918."

Addressing a public meeting, General Herzog labelled the treaty of Versailles the source of the present international distrust and armaments race. A victor of 1919 remains under the delusion the victory of 1919 provides "a kind of sacred right in 1937 and in the future to demand obedient submission from the vanquished" to the terms of the Versailles treaty. "It is quite clear that unless there is a fundamental change in the mentality of European leaders the next European war will be the child of the treaty of Versailles," he declared.

General Herzog denounced collective security as an attempt to obtain peace by force or threats of force, whereas the League of Nations aimed at security through peace. The interests of South Africa, he said, demand it support the league despite its failure over Abyssinia.

Valuable Breed Of Cattle

A breed of cow found by Chinese scientists in Hangchow districts is said to produce "95 per cent. butter" in its milk, which is higher than the United States standard.

At a luncheon of newspaper men the following toast was offered: "The ladies! Second only to the press in the dissemination of news!"

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

PROPER DIET HELPS BUILD STRONG TEETH

Which is more important—to brush the teeth twice a day or to eat tooth-building foods?

Scientific research tells us that results obtained from working with large groups of children show that the diet is much more important. The food contains so many refined foods that the teeth have very little work to do.

Teeth require exercise to keep them healthy. Unless they are exercised frequently the blood does not flow to the teeth as it should and the teeth are not in a healthy condition. Apples are a food that require considerable chewing and are very beneficial to the teeth. Other crisp fruits such as celery are also excellent.

Raw apples give the teeth more exercise than cooked ones because the cooking softens the cellulose. Some people get a vitamin deficiency in the cooking, so for both these reasons food specialists feel that one diet should include some raw foods. One of the most attractive means of serving raw apples is to serve them in salads.

WALDORF SALAD

Peel and cut apples into small pieces. Cover at once with salad dressing, to prevent discoloration. Wash and dice the celery and add to the chopped apples. Arrange this mixture on a lettuce leaf and garnish with chopped walnuts.

This salad is very attractive if it is served in an apple cup. Select a red apple. Cut a slice off the top. Remove the centre without breaking through the sides. Fill the hole with the mixture and return it to the apple cup. Garnish with walnuts and serve on a lettuce leaf.

APPLE AND CABBAGE SALAD

Chop the apples and add the dressing at once. Add chopped cabbage and mix with the dressing. Arrange on a lettuce leaf. Sprinkle with cayenne pepper makes an attractive garnish. Cooked cabbage filled with nuts and shaped into small balls may be arranged around this salad.

Readers are invited to write to

Alice Stevens, Home Service, Penitence, B.C., for free advice on home cooking and many related problems. (Please mention this paper).

Music Must Be Moral

The Japanese Home Office has banned sentimental and popular songs and phonograph records as "deleterious to the national spirit." It is urged, instead, that music "The Japan Times" commented: "The public is complaining that the new martial songs are no longer composed and so poor that they cannot be sung."

Reptiles molt, the same as birds, only they shed the outer covering of their scales, while a bird drops the entire feather.

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WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT
SWEETENS THE BREATH
BELIEVES DRUGGIST

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WHEAT SITUATION IN CANADA

An unusual situation prevails with regard to the price of wheat in Canada. The demand for wheat has raised the price to a premium of more than 10c over the October option on Monday when the market for cash wheat over the May option is nearly 10c.

In normal time the price of the future option is above the cash figure to a degree sufficient to provide for the carrying charges and the intervening months. Last year the demand for immediate wheat disturbed this arrangement and the cash situation is exaggerated even now. The cause of this is the keen demand for the higher grades of wheat, namely, one and two northern. On

Monday the spread between one and three northern wheat was 17c, an exceptionally wide margin.

The overseas millers, of course, always prefer the higher grades of Canadian wheat and domestic millers are likewise keen competitors for the top grades. This year a new factor appears on the scene. The Canadian government is buying one and two northern for seed purposes in Saskatchewan. Thus a very heavy demand for the top grades exists.

The total crop of Western Canada is only 164 million bushels. The available supply of one and two northern is proportionately smaller this year than for the last few years. Out of 30 million bushels of wheat in store at Canadian terminal elevators, on the Pacific coast, at the head of the

Lake, and in the east, only around 6 million bushels come within the one and two northern and two northern grades. Farmers like to keep their best quality of wheat for seed and this further reduces the available supply in the country.

"I've finished with that girl."
"Why?"
"She asked me if I danced."
"What's so insulting about that?"
"It was dancing with her when she asked me."

Because her husband laughed at her when she had the mumps an Oregon woman has filed suit for divorce. She probably thinks she has a swell chance.

QUALITY PRINTING

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The Carbon Chronicle

The Facts About Banks in Canada

Reproduced from the Fifth Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, October 5th, from 8:30 to 8:45.

Shows That Banks Have Increased Credit by \$227,000,000 Since 1929 . . . Alberta's True Wealth More Than Offsets Albertans' Debt. . . Deals With Money, What It Is, Where It Comes From and How it Works . . . Canada's Currency and Credit Controlled by the Dominion Government Through the Bank of Canada . . . Points Out Question of Who Owes and Who Owns.

Y OU have heard that ordinary banking business is one of the most profitable things there is. The idea seems to be that the ordinary business of banking can go right along without hitches, while banks can be forced at the same time, to grant extraordinary credit without limit regardless of assets or values.

Not only is that impossible, but actually it could have but one end—the ruination of the banks and of the country as well.

You hear that when banks have to pay anything, they merely issue their own cheques and it costs them nothing. It is not true. It just can't be done. Like you, a bank can only pay what it has with money which it has to earn—in the last analysis, real cash. I shall tell you more about cash in the course of this broadcast.

Now I shall answer two more absolutely false impressions which I find rampant throughout Alberta. The first is that, since 1929, Canada's Chartered Banks have reduced the total volume of credit by \$760,000,000. The second is that Alberta has only twenty cents on the dollar to meet her debts.

Regarding the \$760,000,000 it is even suggested that the Chartered Banks deliberately and wilfully reduced the money in circulation to that extent in order to gain some selfish end. If you were told that the bankers refused to lend bread, it would be about as sensible as the story that bankers refuse to make loans to responsible borrowers. Banks derive their chief revenue from loans and to say that they wilfully reduce credit by the hundreds of millions is equal to saying that they are in the habit of cutting off their nose to spite their face.

Our critics have fallen into an error that is quite understandable. They have looked at one column of figures in the statistics published by the Bank of Canada, without looking at another column where they would have found their answer. It is quite true that the total of commercial loans shows a large reduction, but it is also true that investments in bonds show a large increase.

What is the explanation? Simply that, with much-reduced business activity and lower prices, our customers use less money. For example, when wheat is worth \$1.50 a bushel it takes \$150,000 to buy one hundred thousand bushels. But, if wheat were at fifty cents a bushel, it would take only \$50,000 to buy the same amount of grain. Owing to the difference in price the same amount of business can be done with \$100,000 less money.

On top of that is the uncertainty that comes with depression and the hesitancy of people in business to commit themselves to their usual confidence. They go on a hand-to-mouth basis. They do not want loans in anything like the amounts they want in normal times. Banks, however, cannot afford to have their funds lying idle and earning nothing; therefore, they are driven to invest much more heavily in bonds.

The earnings a bank gets out of a bond are much more than come from an ordinary loan. Wouldn't you, if you were a banker, prefer to make loans rather than put your money into bonds?

What are the facts? The total of loans outstanding and money invested in securities by the Chartered Banks, at the end of July this year, was \$227,000,000 greater than in July of the same year 1929. Money invested in Government and other bonds is a loan to a Government or a Corporation just as much as an advance to a farmer, merchant or manufacturer is a loan to him.

Since 1929 Canada's Chartered Banks have actually increased credit by \$227,000,000. This completely breaks down the absurd claim that we have decreased credit by \$760,000,000.

Now as to that second false impression:

The actual proposition is that Albertans have \$800,000,000 in the bank and that they owe \$100,000,000 is just one of those things that sound plausible but present a clear misrepresentation. Even assuming that the figures are correct, the \$800,000,000 is not—It is Albertans' possessions.

To that figure you must add their individual possessions and the wealth and potential wealth of resources which stand behind their provincial borrowings. Consider, for instance, the true value and the potential productive worth of Alberta's coal mines, oil fields, fur lands, forests and forests.

If you add to your \$800,000,000 in deposits the true value of the assets which stand behind the \$100,000,000 you will find a very substantial balance in your favour.

It is said that because there is \$800,000,000 on deposit in Alberta and debts total \$100,000,000, there is only twenty cents to meet every dollar of debt. Let us ask: "Who owns the twenty cents and who owes the dollar?" If you have \$200 in the bank and if I owe somebody \$1,000, then you have twenty cents for every dollar I owe. Can I take any part of your two hundred to pay off any part of my thousand? But the critic says: "Oh, there is too wide a disparity between debts and deposits and that gap should be closed."

All right, let's close it. Now, say that I still owe the \$1,000 but you have \$1,000 in the bank. The disparity has been wiped out. You now have a dollar for every dollar I owe but still you might have to take the thousand you owe to pay to somebody else the thousand I owe?

If Albertans have \$800,000,000 in bank deposits in this Province it is money belonging to individuals. It is their own. Debtors, whether they be individuals, a Province or a municipality, or whatever they may be, can expect to use your money to pay their debts. If you have money in the bank the bank's next four most likely uses for that money are: (1) to loan it to you; (2) to loan it to other individuals; (3) to loan it to other businesses; (4) to loan it to other governments. It is only twenty cents in money in the banks in Alberta to meet every dollar of debt, just ask the man who tells you that whose debt he thinks your money is going to pay.

We promised to tell you a few things about money and to explain away some of the strange misapprehensions about it. We shall try to tell you in a practical way, what money is, where it comes from and how it works. There is a fairly widespread idea that there are not enough bank notes or "tickets" around—and that, if there were more, we would all be better off.

If I say that I would like some more of those bills, I am really demanding a larger share of the bills that now exist, perhaps some of those that you have. If you have the inclination at any one time only as many bills as the volume of business calls for. The moment you issue bills faster than that, you get inflation.

After our first broadcast I received a letter from an Alberta woman who lived in Germany during the inflation. It was talking about money being printed to meet the needs of the people is getting somewhat on my nerves. I lived through the entire trying times of 1923 and could quite well see some startling examples created through unorthodox banking. At one time I bought an automobile for the staggering sum of Thirteen Billion Marks. I have heard farmers speaking in the lobby of a bank, having sold their produce for One Thousand Marks at one o'clock, about an hour later, finding that the very same produce required twice, often three times the amount of money to replace it.

In Germany at times during the inflation it took an armful of paper Marks to buy a loaf of bread. This German lady, speaking

of paper money inflation, goes on to say: "It brings nothing but shame, with the greatest loss to those who can least afford to lose."

There speaks the voice of experience. No greater outrage has ever been perpetrated on a people than that of wild inflation. It destroys their assets. If you are in the twilight of life or imperipetrated, but during the years you were able to work, but not quite a little for the rainy day, you lose. Perhaps you bought some bonds and the income from them is all you have to live on, perhaps \$25 or \$30 a month. Then one day, as in Germany, "tickets" are issued in large quantities, without any basis in value, and without regard to the volume of business.

Your \$25 or \$30 a month, through the huge increase in prices caused by inflation will buy only a fraction of what it bought before. If you are a person with a small fixed income you cannot buy enough to live upon.

Particularly does this apply to a family whose breadwinner has died, leaving only the proceeds of an insurance policy. They seem to have at least some material protection—then inflation comes. Their money becomes almost worthless. That is what happens, not all that can happen when money is issued altogether out of step with production.

When you hear the fable of the people who couldn't travel on a railway train because there were not enough "tickets" printed, remember that the financial system, in exactly the same way as a railway, lives by selling a service; anyone will realize that there will be no hesitation to provide all the "tickets" necessary so long as something of equal value is received in exchange. As a matter of fact in July this year, there were \$110,000,000 more "tickets" in the hands of the public—bank notes of all kinds—than there were in July of the same year, 1929. And since July the "tickets" in the hands of the public have increased.

The story that, for their own selfish purposes, banks monopolize the credit of the people, is a completely false conception of bank operations. A bank does extend credit to an individual—or if you like it, monopolize his credit for him—not for itself. That is, the bank makes a loan to him on the strength of things which are his own and which he intends to sell later on and so repay the loan.

No one borrows from a bank unless he believes he will make a profit for himself over and above the bank charges. The bank does, of course, collect interest or rental on the money loaned but the borrower's credit has been mortgaged entirely for his own use and benefit, subject only to a small fee for the service.

Money merely facilitates indirect barter. If you have hogs and your neighbour has money you don't want to take money in exchange for your hogs. Perhaps you want coal or clothing and you cannot buy them at the store by giving hogs for them. So your neighbour gives you money for your hogs—"tickets"—and with those "tickets" you buy the coal or the clothing you require as the case may be.

Now what is money? You and I have been brought up to look upon nickels, dimes, quarters and dollar bills as money—and they are for all practical purposes. Actually these things are really tokens—they are not wealth in themselves. They are only the little "tickets" that are worth only what goods and services you and I can get in exchange for them. That is why it is so important that nothing be done to destroy the confidence of the people in them. That is why there must be no manipulation of the issue of these tokens. If their value is not to be destroyed, they must be made to represent the value of the goods and services they can buy.

To be a little more expert, as it were, it would be quite right to say that there is far more money in existence than the small

change and bills we see around. Your deposit in the bank—for all practical purposes—is money, must, secure money. You hold the bank's promise to pay you that money when you want it and banks are careful to keep their promise to the limit, not only as will enable them to do just that—pay you when you want your deposit.

The bank holds your deposit, your money, and mine and because it does, it is able to make loans—the proceeds of which go into the production of our wealth. The borrower makes a profit on the job he has more to spend than he has before. This stimulates business and by giving rise to increased employment, distributes purchasing power more and more widely among the people.

Where does money come from?

You often hear that the Chartered Banks alone make it and that they alone have the power to make it—all of which is quite wrong. Last week I told you about the limited power that Canada's Chartered Banks have to issue currency—now up to only ninety per cent of their paid-up capital and let me tell you they pay assiduously for that concession. They have to pay one per cent tax to the Dominion Government on their note circulation and they have to stand all the cost of printing and express and insurance in shipping it around wherever it is needed. Let me tell you that all this, added together, makes the privilege of note issue anything but a gold mine.

The Dominion Government formerly issued notes. When the Bank of Canada was opened the Dominion Government turned over its right of note issue to that institution. It gave the Bank of Canada all its gold holdings, plus Dominion Government bonds, to offset the liability assumed for the notes outstanding.

Then the Chartered Banks were required to turn over all of their gold to the Bank of Canada and today the Bank of Canada has, by Dominion Government regulation, power within certain limits to issue notes. These notes of the Bank of Canada together with all deposits in that bank, are backed by more than 60% of their face value in gold, other bullion and foreign exchange.

I told you in my earlier broadcasts that I would tell you about "cash." Bills of the Bank of Canada are cash—ample backed, as we have shown. Cash in Canada really means bills of, or deposits in, the Bank of Canada—the Government's central bank. Bank of Canada bills, by law, are legal tender. Legal tender is the money in which all debts must be settled if either the debtor or the creditor insists. All other notes in Canada must, on demand, be redeemed by the bank concerned—in cash.

I told you a moment or two ago about the other kind of money—your deposits. They come from your savings, your labour, your production. They are also redeemable in cash. To say that money can be made out of nothing is surely a statement which Albertans will meet with disbelief.

The Bank of Canada was formed for the purpose of securing to Parliament the control of currency and credit. That control was strengthened when, in accordance with prior pledges, ownership of the majority of the capital was vested in the Government. Under the law, no banker, no bank director and no member of any bank staff made out to own so much as a single share in this Government central bank.

Let me close on this final note—currency and credit in Canada are not controlled by Canada's Chartered Banks, which are commercial banks—but, with due and proper regard to the value of the goods and services they can buy, by the Bank of Canada, which in turn is controlled by the Government of this Dominion.

[Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Sixth Broadcast. This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Newspaper.]

THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Coast-side

By PATRICK SLATER
By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued

A merry squirt of a tug leisurely towed a long string of schooners through the Welland Canal. As a puff of wind filled the sails she cast up, one after another, on the blue waters of Lake Ontario. One Irish heart thanked God that day that a great queen reigned over the healthier parts of North America. And whenever I read, nowadays, of them burning an old lake schooner to make an idle spectacle for a thoughtless crowd, I think of the stout hearts that sailed her; and the word of one of those fresh-water sailors to his comrade was better, I declare than any banker's bon.

On a September morning that year, Aaron Peer and I were busy unloading a box of freshly-gutted herrings on the fish quay in Toronto harbor. A stick gave me a sharp dig in the ribs and I swung round angrily to face a stylishly-dressed old gentleman whose high hat was still in the surprise of the discovery he had made.

"Oh, Mr. Lewis," said I, "God bless you! And how are all the folk up here?"

"Ah, ha!" the man exclaimed, "I know that back of your nose, anywhere. Pease, you scoundrel you!"

Sure it was the Reverend Alexander Lewis himself, and he was a sporting old fellow, as he is called by the Presbyterian minister. Away back in 1820, he had been the first of the Mono Township. For a time he kept the first post office at Mono Mills, and the good man had since preached the doctrine of the Pious of the saints to two generations of Mono Presbyterians. For several years, he had been living retired in the village, leading a more carefully on good security at twelve per cent—yes, and, like a shrewd banker, deducting his interest out of the face of the loan. It was a caution to the how the Lord proposes some changes on his bank's liabilities. With his sick waistcoat and ruffled white shirt-front, I would like to show you a picture I have of that smart promoter of Mono, as he sat glowing with health, his hand resting gallantly on the shoulder of a gentle, feeble old lady, whose eyes show plainly she is proud of him. Now I ask you what better character evidence than that can any man leave behind him?"

Rev. Mr. Lewis informed me that William Marshall was a sick and dying man, and he gave me strict orders to get back up to Mono as fast as a train would take me. I went into the Great Western Station that afternoon to enquire about the train service to Brampton. And who I find strutting around in a smart like a quartermaster staff sergeant, but Michael, the muskiger, who was now using his good looks for good purposes, announcing the arrival and departure of trains. When I was a lad in Toronto, Michael's wife kept a neat little cottage for him on the bay shore at the foot of York street. The good woman busied herself with her needle and her needle and her needle, and he was a sailor with a proud reputation gained by pitching a custom officer overboard in the bay. Michael shouted to me that I was in the wrong station.

The next morning I took the Grand Trunk train to Brampton, and from that village the stage coach carried me to Mono, where I found a little, where I hired a lively rig to drive me east. Up Purple Hill, I couldn't notice any changes as we drove up the hill, surprised me because time had changed me greatly since I tramped away in the moonlight over that old country road.

A strange woman met me at the Marshall door. She told me that her husband had been brought low with nothing much left but his huge frame. As I took his hand, I noticed his finger nails were blue. William Marshall was glad to see me.

You shouldn't have gone away like that, Patrick," he said to me, as we talked things over a little. "Well Sir," said I, "I did it for the best. 'Yes Patrick,' he answered me after a pause. 'I know all about it now. Poor Betty told me."

I turned the war and told him about my beauty money.

"And now that you're back," the man said to me, "you'll have to look after the farm till I get round again—since I haven't got Charlie."

It was a long term promise I made that day to William Marshall. His mind drifted off to other things; and after a while he began to go in a low broken voice. It brought a great choking lump to my throat to hear the sick man praying, not for himself—but for me. Paddy Slater, William Marshall's life dripped kindness as sweetness drops from a broken honeycomb. He was a father and a comrade to me. They make no better men than that pioneer Ontario farmer! I am ashamed, this day, of the condition of the fields he loved.

The doctor drove up the lane to earn his daily fee, and I stepped out of the room as he entered, bringing the smell of cloves and homes with him. The previous February, in 1865, William Marshall had driven over to Edmonston on the Centre Road, in Chinguacousy Township, to help organize a temperance society in a village that had a tavern on every corner. It was a lively meeting with heated speechifying and ended in a free-for-all fist fight. The long, cold drive home gave him a touch of pleurisy. The doctor bled and blistered the pleurisy and purged the man into a weakness that held him in bed for months. Finally consumption set in. Not to spoil a good job, medical orders required that the patient be kept in a darkened room, and away from drafts of any kind. William Marshall died because he could afford to have a doctor. But what will he be saying in fifty years' time about these modern blighters who pump an old man full of ham and butter, and then solemnly tell him the picture shows that his great gut is out of order? Just because the silly old fellow has a farm they desire to open him up!

I better be careful what I say because I am under a doctor's care, and a medical certificate for me. But honestly speaking, our doctors do at times act like heathen medicine men. Long years afterwards, the widow, Nancy Marshall, died of a condition that any practical nurse can remove nowadays by local treatment. But it was serious enough in her day to kill me. I had two specialists brought up from Toronto. After leaving the sick old woman, the medical experts rubbed their chins in their professional manner. They were in a chamber in order to discuss the matter. They got the chamber, and I got the word they said it. Believe me, the only thing they talked about during their consultation was the chance St. George's stable had of winning the Queen's Plate at the Woodbine racetrack.

On leaving poor William Marshall to the mercy of his doctor, I walked into the sitting-room and there I found Sarah Duncan doing mending and minding a laddy-headed youngster who was toddling about on sailor's legs. The woman was honestly relieved to see me. I noticed an extra stoop on her shoulders as I put my arms around her.

"Sarah, what old darling!" I told her, "you always find beautiful children to mind."

"And how is Elizabeth Ann?" I inquired in an offhand way. "Oh! didn't you know?" the woman questioned me. "Poor Betty died a year ago July, and Mr. Arnold is married again."

So I picked up in my clumsy arms the soft-bodied little person who was to be the grandmother of the young lady from Baltimore; and I went out through the kitchen door to take quite a long look at the rolling hillsides of Mono. The hardwood trees were already turning; and here and there, a sugar maple, like the body of our Blessed Lord, was showing a patch of crimson on its wondrous side in sure sign of a glorious resurrection.

And here I sit, a garrulous old fellow whose trials and troubles are as happy as mine, for my one and only regret is that I am not a cricket in a crack by a glowing chimney corner. Sure as I am, I have a lot of fun to give the world to go by. But my warmth comes from memories of the long years. So I ask you, folk, to look to my glasses, for this remembrance of the hills where people told still lurk in limpid streams.

"There was a sad and the warmest hearts of those who saw a nation built, and to the foot, fumbling down Young, heart, get, have it, in their keeping."

Atque Alque Vae, 1924. (The End.)

Swing music (according to a manager of a chain of dance orchestras) is on the way out. Yester, before long, orchestras will be practicing pieces before they play them in public.

If a man thinks he's Napoleon and nobody agrees with him, he becomes an inmate of the bog-house. If the man agrees with him, he becomes a dictator.

The old grey mare galloped to the rescue when a bull charged her over. Mrs. O'Connor at St. John's, Mich. The mare, 12 years old, was grazing when the bull attacked O'Connor in a pasture. She quickly kicked the bull into retreat. O'Connor escaped with minor injuries.

Mail may now be sent by air from England to 20 countries at regular postal rates.

Momokide gas is not a poison. It is deadly because it asphyxiates.

YEAR AFTER YEAR, battery set owners acclaim Eveready Layer-bilt as the champion "B" battery. It wins first place on all counts.

There's, there's even extra value in this "layer-built" radio battery. Eveready engineers, after years of research, have found a method of increasing the power, without increasing the size. This new battery is aptly named—SUPER LAYERBILT.

The proper team-mate for Super Layerbilt is Eveready Air Cell "A" Battery—guaranteed for 1000 playing hours—and no recharging.

Circus Giants Short-Lived

Because Their Height Is Due To R.C. Government Services York.

There are two kinds of tall men. One is the circus giant, and the other is the circus giant who is tall because of inherited factors received from tall parents or more remote ancestry. The second kind includes those whose normal pattern would be of medium height, but who, because of some defect of the glandular system, develop very long legs and other bone abnormalities. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has made an investigation of the longevity of these two types. The tallest men are included in the second type, who are well known to the public as the circus giant. Record of seven men whose height ranged from seven feet to eight feet seven inches were secured and it was found their average age at death was 34 years. The oldest lived to 45 and the youngest to 20 years. The mortality data of 20,000 men ranging from six feet two inches to seven feet one inch obtained from the company's records were examined and it was found that the tallest men had a normal mortality for their age.

New York Herald Tribune.

The Old Grey Mare galloped to the rescue when a bull charged her over. Mrs. O'Connor at St. John's, Mich. The mare, 12 years old, was grazing when the bull attacked O'Connor in a pasture. She quickly kicked the bull into retreat. O'Connor escaped with minor injuries.

Mail may now be sent by air from England to 20 countries at regular postal rates.

Momokide gas is not a poison. It is deadly because it asphyxiates.

Priscilla: "He said he'd love me for ever and ever—"

Priscilla: "Ah, men!"

To Help You AVOID MANY COLDS

At the first nasal irritation or sniffle, apply Vicks Vapo-rinol just as you sniffle, up each nostril. Used in time, it helps prevent many colds entirely.

VICKS VAPORINOL

Christmas

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Conductor, Mr. J. Norman Carter

Nov. 25—"LEITIA" to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow
Conductor, Mr. J. Norman

Dec. 4—"ALBANY" to Plymouth, N.Y., London
Conductor, Mr. A. Stewart

Dec. 11—"ALBANY" to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow
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PATENTS

AN OFFER TO EVERY INVENTOR. List of inventions and full information. Registered Patent Attorneys. 271 Bank Street, Ottawa, Canada.

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THE CARBON CHRONICLE

Issued Every Thursday at
CARBON, ALBERTA

Member Alberta Division Canadian
Weekly Newspapers Association
EDOUARD J. ROULEAU,
Editor and Publisher

THEATRE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14

Robert Montgomery and
Myrna Loy

— IN —

‘PETTICOAT FEVER’

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21

“THE PLAINSMAN”

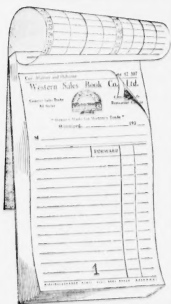
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2nd and 4th Sundays, 7:30 p.m.
5th Sunday in month by arrangement.

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SHAVERS FUNERAL HOME

— AGENT —

C. FRIESE, CARBON,
— of the —
“CORNER CLOTHING”

Complete Funerals, \$50 Up

TOWN & COUNTY

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward
Ohlhauser, on Tuesday, October 5, a
daughter.

The Carbon public school was closed
Thursday and Friday while the teach-
ers attended the annual convention at
Drumheller. The teachers attending
the convention were J.M. McDonald,
B. Ramsay and Miss Alice Lacombe.

Misses Elaine and Marion Tor-
rance spent the week-end visiting in
Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Davidson
spent Friday and Saturday in Cal-
gary.

F.S. Rouleau of Kaslo, B.C., arrived
in Carbon on Friday and is visiting
with Mr. and Mrs. E.J. Rouleau.

The mines were working steadily
these days getting out coal to supply
the numerous trucks hauling from
this field.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Sellers, of Edmon-
ton, spent the week-end in Carbon.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Klason, of
Cardinals, visited with relatives over
the week-end. Mrs. Klason is re-
maining in town for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. H.C. Willson were
Calgary visitors Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. McKibbin and family
and Mr. and Mrs. B. Ramsay and son
spent the week-end visiting at Cham-
pion.

Mrs. W. Talbot and Miss Margaret
Wheat returned from their trip to Nel-
son on Saturday.

Mr. Munro of Calgary was on of-
ficial inspection of the local Alberta
government telephone exchange on
Friday.

Mrs. Carl Moorhouse, who is under
medical care in Calgary spent Sun-
day in Carbon and returned to Cal-
gary on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Smith and son
spent the week-end visiting with Mr.
and Mrs. Fred Paxon at Drumheller.

FOR SALE.—Two wagons, one bob
sleigh and one cutter.—Apply to Mrs.
Jennie Ramsay, Carbon. 2tc

TRAVEL BY BUS—LOWER FARES

WINTER BROTHERS' FUNERAL HOME
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FUNERAL AND AMBULANCE
SERVICE
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Carbon Trading Co

CARBON UNITED CHURCH

W. H. McDONNOLD, B.A., B.D.
Minister:

Mrs. A.F. McKibbin, Organist
Mrs. Bruce Ramsay, Choir Leader
Jas. Gordon, Sunday School Supt.

Carbon, 11:00 a.m. Beltsker, 3:00 p.m.
Irricana, 7:30 p.m.
Sunday School 12:10 a.m.

**SUPERB
and
MELLOW**

BEER

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Each week . . . each month . . . each year the
superior standard of ALBERTA BREWS
enjoy an ever increasing preference with all
who know and appreciate fine flavor.

This Advert. is not inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board or by the Government of the Province of Alberta.

WARN DRIVERS OF DEADLY GAS

Alberta motorists are being warned
of the dangers of carbon monoxide,
with the approach of colder weather.
Last season there were a surprising
number of deaths in this province, due
to carbon monoxide gas poisoning.

The toll can be cut down if due care
is taken. This is a menace which
should be given the close attention of
all car drivers.

This motoring peril is something
that should be given widespread pub-
licity. Insurance companies, motor ve-
hicle bureaus, health bureaus, auto-
mobile clubs and other organizations
are sounding the warning of monoxide
poisoning.

One feature to which special atten-
tion is being drawn is the number of
deaths from carbon monoxide in pri-
vate garages, according to officials of
the Alberta Motor Association.

During recent years there has been
a steady increase in the number of
private garages, with the trend to in-
stall steam heating. In many cases re-
sults have been fatal.

As is customary with many motor-
ists, they enter the garage, windows
closed and well heated, warm up the
engine and the carbon monoxide pours
out of the exhaust pipe. While the
motorist's idea is to keep warm him-
self and have his machine all ready to
go when the door is opened, the dead-
ly carbon monoxide is forgotten, and
it is tasteless, odorless and invisible.

It has also been revealed that the
deadly gas will make its way into the
interior of cars on the road and en-
danger occupants by its effects on
drivers.

To combat this peril, motorists are
urged to make sure a window of the
car is always open and to keep the
motor in accurate adjustment so that
a minimum of harmful gas will be
generated.

TRAVEL BY BUS—LOWER FARES



Stay at the
GROSVENOR
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DRY GINGER ALE

“The Finest—Bar None”



Make no mistake—blend with
Calgary Dry—it produces that
extra point of perfection in
your favorite brand.

Insist on the Genuine
“BUFFALO BRAND”

A PRODUCT OF

THE CALGARY BREWING & MALTING CO. LTD.

Announcement

I have disposed of the business of the RED ARROW TRANSIT
to Carbon and on October 15th the new owner assumes control

All claims against the RED ARROW TRANSIT in Carbon
should be in by October 15th, and all accounts owing to the Red
ARROW TRANSIT should be paid at the office of the Company on
or before the above date.

CARL E. MOORHOUSE

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Better Light means Better Sight
for work or leisure

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Lamps, Radio Tubes And
Household Appliances Of
Any Kind.

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CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED
SHEPPARD AVENUE EAST, TORONTO

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THIS SYSTEM IS THE RIGHT ONE

True co-operation has been proven to be a right system of
human association over the years. It will continue to expand because
by no other method can the same ideals be perpetuated.

Alberta Pool Elevators represent the highest development of
grower-controlled co-operative marketing.

It should be the aim of all Alberta grain growers to aid in the
advancement of this system and this cause.

DELIVER YOUR GRAIN TO

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS

For more than thirty years this farmers' company
has been giving satisfaction to western farmers in hand-
ling their grain. During that time it has also been of
great assistance in improving conditions under which
farmers do business.

DELIVER YOUR GRAIN TO

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

ELEVATOR AT SWALWELL

Economical Housewives

There was a day when the
housewives bought the far-
away “bar grain” in the belief
that it was good business to
save a few pennies. But ex-
perience taught them a few
things. Today's housewives
do not buy blindly. They
examine the article first and
when satisfied with the pro-
duct they pay a fair price
at home. It is economical to
make your purchases in

CARBON